WASHINGTON, D. C., TUESDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1897-FOURTEEN PAGES.

is more than double that of any, other paper in Washington, whether published in the morning or in the afternoon. As a medium for unobjec-

The regular permanent family

circulation of The Evening Star.

tionable advertisements it therefore stands unequaled and unapproachable.

# ROCK CREEK TERRACE

Petition of Taxpayers for a Desired Improvement.

### FROM PARK TO PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE

The Intercepting Sewers and the Part They Perform.

COLONEL BRAMHALL'S VIEWS

More than one thousand of the leading citizens of Washington and Georgetown have signed a letter to the District Commissioners requesting their influence to have the banks of Rock creek terraced and otherwise beautified from Rock Creek Park to Pennsylvania avenue. This letter will be presented in a few days to the Commissioners by a committee selected for the

In speaking of this matter, and also of the improvements made by the governnent during recent years-seme of which are in progress-for the welfare of the citizens who reside in the vicinity of Rock creek, Col. William L. Bramhall today said

"The upper Rock creek intercepting sewet has been completed down to the P street bridge for a year or two, extending up the east side of the creek, through Zoological Park as far as the mouth of Piney branch; thence along the branch to the 14th street

"There have been several sewers of varisizes discharging their contents into Rock creek. On the east side the ten-foot Boundary sewer at the P street bridge; a pipe sewer at 0 street; the ten-foot Slash Run sewer at the bend of the creek between 22d and 23d streets; one at M and N streets and Pennsylvania avenue, and others below that point.

#### The Pipe Sewers.

"On the west side of the creek a number of pipe sewers have also been discharging their contents into the creek.

"About a year ago the engineer department of the District, under the direction of Capt. Beach, assistant to the Engineer Commissioner, began the construction of the main Rock creek intercepting sewer, having a diameter of about six feet, begin-ning at the river front and running up 27th street under the abutments of the Pennsylvania Avenue and M Street bridges; thence along the winding of the creek until it united with the upper Rock creek sewer and the Boundary sewer, just north of the P Street bridge. The interception therewith was completed three weeks ago today.

"As the work progressed along the creek connections were made with all the sewers emptying into the creek by which the sew-age was intercepted. "On the Georgetown side the sewers have

been cut off and earried by the most con-venient course along the higher levels down to M street, where the sewage has been conducted across the creek in an iron pipe suspended under the M Street bridge, and emptying into the intercepting sewer be-

This intercepting sewer, as an example serves the highest commendation.

"To illustrate the manner by which this s:x-foot intercepting sewer carries off the sewage discharged through many small sewers, and also that from two sewers having a diameter of ten feet each, it is necessary to describe the manner by which it is intercepted. For instance, in the case of the Slash run sewer, a terra cotta sewer pipe is inserted two or three hundred feet shove the point of discharge into interception a dam is constructed equal to the capacity of the pipe interceptor. This forces all the sewage into the pipe inter-ceptor, through which it is carried down into the intercepting sewer.

# Effects of a Storm.

"In the event of a heavy storm, the first flow of ctorm water into the Slash run sewer cleans out the sewage, and carries It into the pipe interceptor until the volume of storm water becomes so great as to force its way over the dam, from which it finds its way into the creek, carrying with it only such sewage as may be posited in the sewer during the contin-uance of the storm, or until the flood of storm water ceases to be greater than the ty of the pipe interceptor.
these sewers intercepted are con

perted and enerate in the same manner Many people passing over the bridges and along the creek, seeing the open mouths of these sewers at the margin of the creek, imagine that because they are there they must be emptying sewage into the creek, but a glance will show that there is no current of water or sewage from them, except in the event of a storm, it being car-

plan of sewage disposal adopted some years ago by Congress, in accordance with the recommendation of three of the most celebrated civil engineers conversant with such matters, under the appointment President, contemplates the exten of the whole system of sewers, down to the James creek canal, from which point it is to be forced through a siphon under the bed of the river to a distant point down the Potomac. This plan is point down the Potomac. This plan is being carried out as rapidly as the funds at the disposal of the engineer department

"Although the sewage heretofore empty-ing into the creek above the M street bridge has been entirely and completely intercepted, there has been no rainfall by and it still emits, as heretofore, its un-savory odors, and will continue to be a menace to the public health until it is cleafed out by a good freshet, and when that arrives, it is of the greatest import-ance that the authorities should see that the lock of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal opened wide to let out the foul accumula-

## Arch Suggested.

"About five years ago, representation having been made to Congress of the foul condition of Reck creek as an open sewer and the necessity for some action to not orly abate the nuisance, but to cover it and to reclaim the land, it was urged that by condemning the valley of the creek and constructing an arch of sufficient dimen-sions to carry the storm water of the creek from the line of Massachusetts avenue extended down to the river, and the filling in to a proper grade the valley of the creek after extending the streets across such area, the land so reclaimed could readily be sold to private parties for more than sufficient to cover the entire cost of the work, including the amount paid under

condemnation.
"The Sénate thereupon, July 22, 1802 passed a resolution calling upon the En-gineer Commissioner to prepare plans and gineer Commissioner to prepare plans and estimates for the work, and also to estimate the value of the land reclaimed. "Capt. William T. Rossell, then Engineer Commissioner, and his two assistants, Captains Lusk and Flebeger, entered upon a careful and thorough examination of the whole question, subsequently reporting that, owing to the large drainage area of Rock creek—over seventy-seven square miles, five-sixths of which is in Maryland—and the possibility of severe and prolonged rainstorms in the future, it would be both difficult and dangerous, as well as enor-

e word of Capt. Rossell's report on bot, \$7,020.

this subject were of a portentous character, as follows: "The proposition to arch the lower part of Rock creek means that a dam of unusual thickness, with its top at the elevation of about reventy feet, is to be thrown across the valley of the creek, from its mouth to its intersection with Massa-chusetts avenue extended, thus connecting the valley above the dam to the height of the contour of seventy feet into a reservoir. This reservoir must be prevented from filling up with water to any marked ex-tent by an outlet having sufficient capacity to provide a free discharge for the stream during the heaviest and most prolonged rain fall that may be expected to occur throughout the basin.'

#### Subject to Floods.

"With the project carried to completion the gap between Washington and George town will cease to exist, and a densely populated area will be subject to flooding and possible disaster, if the dam be overtopped. The outlet once built, its discharging capacity will become practically a fixed quantity, while the ability of the basin to produce higher and higher floods at the head of the outlet will constantly increase as its surface passes from a rural to an urean character.

"A further danger which must not be overlooked lies in the fact that a great freshet in Rock creek may be expected to bring down large trees, portions of iron and wooden bridges, and other debris in regard to the abandoned Esquimau villages larg: quantities. Unless the covered chan-nel be made of ample dimensions its mouth would be subject to stoppage by drift of the kind described. Whether a flood in the the kind described. Whether a flood in the city would follow or not would depend on the period required to fill the reservoir formed by the embankment over the covered channel, and the possibility, which is by no means apparent, of clearing away the drift within a reasonable time.

"The conjents of the reservoir are estimated at 177,000,000 cubic feet. With water entering at the rate of 20,000 cubic feet per second, and none leaving it the reservoir.

per second, and none leaving it, the reservoir would be filled in about two hours and

a half."

Capt. Russell also said:

"The creek is not in any sense a menace to health, if it merely carries storm water uncontaminated with sewage, whether it remains an open conduit or is arched over. From a sanitary standpoint I can see no necessity for covering the creek at all if necessity for covering the creek at all if the sewage is kept out of it.

ing condemnation of land, would amount to nearly \$10,000,000, and after deducting the value of the land reclaimed there would be a deficit of nearly \$4,500,000, thus, on account of the expense, if for no other reason,

effecting a reclaration by this plan.

"Since Capt. Rossell's report was made no action whatever has been taken toward the terracing and parking of the banks of Rock creek as recommended by him nor Rock oreek, as recommended by him, nor the adoption of any other plan in reference to said area.

"The dumping of refuse of all kinds and of earth along the banks of the creek has continued, and still continues. The result has been that the people of the neighbor-hood, impatient at the delays and excuses offered by those in control, have determined that something must be done, or that at least some plan shall be adopted for the completion of the long-talked-of

To this end the letter above referred to has been prepared, and, as stated, will be presented to the Commissioners by a committee of influential citizens at an early

"It will be urged that the extension of Rock Creek Park to Pennsylvania avenue will be the most economical and safest, as well as the best, solution of the problem, and that it is believed that the embellishment of this area will be inexpensive. Af-fording, as it does, such great natural adful regions of the nation's capital."

# ARMY NOTES.

Matters of General Interest to the Service.

Surgeon C. G. Herndon has been ordered to temporary duty at the bureau of medicine and surgery; Assistant Engineer A Hartrath has been detached from the Mare Island navy yard and ordered to the Marietta.

Capt. George F. Cooke, 15th Infantry, has been ordered to this city and awalt

Capt. George B. Davis. commissary o subsistence, has been ordered to temporary duty at Greely, Col. Major A. H. Jackson, paymaster, has been ordered from Albuquerque, N. M., to

leave of absence granted Capt. M. F Waltz, 12th Infantry, has been extended

Lieut. Jas. A. Shipton, 1st Artillery, has been granted one month's leave on account of sickness.

The following transfers have been made in the 2Ist Infantry: Capt. William H. Boyle, from Company G to Company K; Capt. Charles H. Benesteel, from Company

K to Company G. The following transfers have been made in the 20th Infantry: Second Lieutenant Charles R. Howland, from Company H to ompany K; Second Lieutenant Arthu Conklin, from Company K to Company H.

The following transfers have been made

in the 8th Infantry: Second Lieutenant John K. Miller, from Company C to Com-pany K; Second Lleutenant Bert H. Merchant, from Company K to Company C. Capt. E. L. Randall, 5th Infantry, is in he city today. Capt. F. R. Keefer of the medical department is in the city on his way to his sta-tion, Fort Walla Walla, Wash. Capt. John Pitcher, 1st Cavalry, is at the

Shoreham on leave of absence. Lieut, F. H. Holmes of the Boston hydrographic office is at the Portland.

# SMALLER COTTON CROP.

#### The Long Continued Drought Has Been Responsible.

The cotton returns to the Department of Agriculture indicate an average condition on October 1 of 70.0, as compared with 78.3 on September 1, a decrease of 8.3 points. The average condition October 1. 1806, was 60.7, and the average condition on October 1 for the last ten years is 74.5. There has been a further decline, more of less marked, in every cotton-producing state the decline in North Carolina being 17 points; in Tennessee, 12 points; in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida and Arkansas, 10 in the Indian territory, 8; in Alabama, Mississippi and Missouri, 7; in Louisiana and Texas, 6; and in Oklahoma, 5 points. Florida is the only state in which the decline is

not attributed wholly or in a large part to the long-continued drought. The complaints of "no top crop" or of an exceptionally small one are almost univer-sal and the reports of small bolls and short staple are very numerous. The only favorable reports are those which relate to the conditions for picking, which are in the main everything that could be desired. The averages by states are as follow The averages by states are as follows: Virginia, 70; North Carolina, 78; South Car-olina, 74; Georgia, 70; Florida, 76; Alabama, 73; Mississippi, 74; Louisiana, 72; Texas, 64; Arkansas, 67; Tennessee, 65; Missouri, 74; Okiahoma, 90; Indian Territory, 85.

# Paymasters on Vessels

The Navy Department has authorized number of payments upon naval vessels in various stages of construction. The Newport News Shipbuilding Company received the thirteenth payment on the battle ship Kentucky, amounting to \$67,500; the seventh payment on the battleship Illinois, \$77.850; the thirteenth payment on the battleship Kearsarge, \$67,500; the Union Iron Works of San Francisco, the eighth payment on the battleship Wisconsin, \$60,248, and the Herreshoffs of Bristol, R. I.; the second mayment on the torned best Tail

### TIME SPENT IN BAFFIN'S BAY ISLANDS

Large Meteorite Successfully Transported to This Country.

ITS WEIGHT EIGHTY TONS

Prof. Robert Stein of the geological survey has returned from the voyage he took north with Lieut. Peary in the interest of the Smithsonian Institution. Prof. Stein in the islands in Baffin's bay, off the west coast of Greenland. He also made some investigations in regard to the botantea character of the section which he visited, and brought back with him, a number of spécimens which he gathered. That his trip agreed with him is evidenced by the fact that he gained sixteen pounds in flesh, and was so greatly improved that his friends scarcely recognized him on his return. He is enthusiastic in respect to his entire outing, and wants to make a trip next. year to Ellesmere Land, reached by the Peary expedition this year, but which Prof. Stein did not visit, as he was landed north of Wilcox Head, in order to pursue his investigations. He spent twenty-two days on the two islands in Baffin's bay, which have not yet been named, with but three Esquimaux as his companions. He Cost of the Work.

"The estimated cost of the work, includ-"

was put ashore there August, 10 and was picked up again on the return trip of the Hope, Lieut. Perry's vessel, September 2.

Work of Collecting Rossils.

Two members of the staff of the Smithsonian Institution were landed further south, where they started to work to collect fossils. Several others made part of the voyage, under the charge of Prof. Porter of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. This party was landed in Fro-bisher bay, and organized themselves into a sort of exploring expedition. Members of this party shot a polar bear, reindeer and seal. There was a bridal couple on board, Mr. Hugh Lee and his wife, of Meri-den, Cenn., who were married a short while before the Hope sailed from Boston, July 19, and spent a greater part of their honey-moon on the ship, landing at Goodhaven. As is known, Lieutenant Peary went to Ellesmere Land to arrange for a next year's expedition and also to get a picture of the last camp, of the Greely expedition near Cape Sabine. One of the chief objects of the trip was to bring back the large me-teorite of which Lieutenant Peary had heard on a previous veyage, and which was successfully transported to this country. Professor Stein referred to the published statement of Second Engineer Knight of the vessel that evidences of cannibalism had been discovered at the Greely camp.

#### Story of Cannibalism. He said:

"I knew Knight quite well. He was a he was drinking when he was in Boston, after reaching there on the return trip. He is extremely reckless in such a condition. I myself heard nothing of a part of a human body having been found with flesh clinging to it as if it had been partly eaten. I regard such a thing as physically impossible. The camp was there fourteen years ago. While decay in that region is much slower than it is here, it continues just the same. In addition to this, if a part of a tody had been left, as it was part of a tody had been left, as it was stated it was found, the foxes there, of which there are a number, would have made way with it. I am convinced that the occurrence had no foundation in fact.' Speaking of his investigations of graves of the Esquimaux who formerly in-habited the islands he visited, Professor

The deserted villages were inhabited by the Esquimaux probably 200 years ago. I secured a number of the boncs from the graves, as I wished to make a study of them in particular, comparing them with those of the race of the present day. I se-cured about a dozen skulls, which I brough back with me, and which will be measured carefully. A notable characteristic of the Esquimau skull is its length. The race has probably the longest heads of any in the world.

# No Complete Skeletons.

"I was unable to obtain complete skeletons, as I found the bones in a much disturbed condition. They were in confused masses. I found only two objects in the graves which had belonged to the dead. It is their custom to bury a man's possessions with him, but such a long time had eiapsed since the burial had taken place that they had disappeared. The two things I unearthed were a piece of wood, a what decayed, wedge-shaped, with holes in it, and a string of feathers, evi-

dently intended for ornament.
"The graves were scattered among the houses, which are constructed of turf and stones. The graves are simply heaps of stones piled up, with rectangular cavities in them, in which the bodies are placed. "The Esquimaux are extremely superstitious, and the three I had taken to the is-lands with me from Upernavik could not be induced to assist in the uncovering of the bones, and I had to do all the work myself. They merely looked on, but made no attempt to prevent me from carrying on my work. They did not know my inten-tions in regard to the matter when they went with me and were doubtless surprised

when they discovered them.
"These Esquimaux, by the way, were full of fun, and were continually joking one another, though their fun was of the most primitive character. If one would drop his plate or spill something it would furnish amusement for several minutes. One of them dropped his gun overboard. It was extremely funny to watch him when we would approach a flock of ducks in our dory to see him pull out his knife and shake it t them in impotent fury.
"One of the trio, I was surprised to discover, was quite familiar with a number of popular airs, or tunes, which were popular here once, and whistled 'Daisy Bell,' 'After the Ball' and others as if he were ac-

#### ustomed to hearing them every day. Cause of Desertion.

"The villages had not been deserted on account of any lack of game, I thinks as there are seals there-one or two of which my men shot-and the large seal, or 'ussuk' in the Esquimau language. The cause I thing, it attributable to the desire of the Esquimaux to get where they could trade with the Danes, as they began to open up negotiations with them, but the place was a little far north for their boats to venture, and the natives wished to be in constant communication with them, recog-nizing the advantages which would be

reaped from it.
"I live! in a tent, which I had taken along, and subsisted on canned goods, which I carried with me for that purpose. I had a dory, with which I made little exploraa dory, with which I made little explorations. There is plenty of vegetation in that
region, blueberries growing plentifully on
the south mountain sides. There are dwarf
birch and willow trees and poppy flowers.
I found only one dandelion on the Island.
The rocks are covered with a sort of moss,
on which the reindeer fed. Its roots are in
the crevices. I found it perfectly easy to
read until midnight. The air was so bracing that I found I could do nearly twice as
much work there as here. I would start

ESQUIMAU VILLAGES

out in the morning at 8 o'clock, not returning and 10 clock as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning at 8 o'clock, not returning until 9 at right, feeling almost as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning at 8 o'clock, not returning until 9 at right, feeling almost as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning at 8 o'clock, not returning until 9 at right, feeling almost as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning at 8 o'clock, not returning until 9 at right, feeling almost as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as the feeling almost as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as fresh as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the morning as when I started. Twice I found ice on the edge of the water bucket in the party down to the upper Gila valley.

Archæological Exploration Made by Two Local Scientists.

The Meteorite.

Regarding the morning at scientists as fresh as when I started. Twice I found it to be a scientist as when I started. Twice I found it to be a scientist as when I started. Twice I found it to be a scientist as when I started. Twice I found it to be a scientist as when I started. Twice I found it by any similar performance in this country or any scie

Regarding the meteorite which was brought back by Lieut. Peary, Prof. Stem said that its presence was first mentioned o Sir John Ross in 1830 by the natives, who had seen it fall, but who did not locate its resting place. Lieut. Peary heard of it, and

by inquiry and search found it.

The meteorite, Professor Stein said, weighed about eighty tons, and was fifteen or sixteen feef across at its longest part. It is almost of pure iron, and black in color. It is now held by Lieut. Peary, to go to the museum or institution making the highest bid for it. A lifelike picture of the fated Greely camp was secured. Professor Stein Greely camp was secured, Professor Steil

#### Sailed on Sealing Vessel. The Hope, in which Professor Stein sailed, is an old sealing vessel, not capable of making more than seven knots an

hour, but entirely seaworthy. She ran on a rock in Hudson bay about a year ago, and pounded away for several hours without being at all injured. The accommodations were extremely limited, the professor stated, but he would have enjoyed the voyage immensely had it not been for the stasickness with which he was afflicted. Lieut. Peary expects next year to take another expedition to the north. He will carry along a number of young Esquimaux and their wives, probably as far as Sherrard Osborne fjord, will push north to North Cape of Greenland, and from there will make a dash for the polc. pounded away for several hours without

FIFTY-FIVE YEARS OF AGE

Friendship Lodge of Odd Fellows Celebrates an Anniversary.

New Hall Dedicated by Grand Lodge Officers-Reminiscences and Pre-

sentations-The Addresses.

The fifty-fifth anniversary of the organization of Friendship Lodge, I. O. O. F., this city, was observed by the dedication of their new hall, on 20th street northwest, last week. At the close of the exercises prescribed in the ritual for such occasions. and which were conducted by the grand officers of the Grand Lodge of the District,

a number of addresses were made. Judge A. S. Taylor, P. G., reviewed a portion of the history of the lodge for the past fifty-five years, giving the names of those who had been prominently connected with Odd Fellowship and who were members of Odd Fellowship and who were members of Friendship Lodge, enumerating a number of former grand officers, including P. G. Sire Fred. D. Stuart, P. G. M. Charies Calvert, P. G. M. B. A. Kidder, P. G. M. S. E. Douglass, P. G. M. A. H. Gawler, P. G. M. James A. Watt and P. G. M. Theo. Mead; also the names of such public grands are also the names of such noble grands as Farquhar, Dr. Magruder, Commissioner Morgan, Caldwell, Pottes, Rhinenart, Wilson, Gawler, Commodore Easby, Polken-horn, Byram, Niles, Clabaugh, Miller and others. The original charter members others. The original charter memory others. The original charter memory were Calvert, Jones, Farquhar, Gatten, Douglass, Byram, Cross, Jewell, Johnson, Vernon, Krafft, Locke, Pope, Vernon, Sweet Cunningham, Bowers, Pollard, Smoot, Schenig, Davidson, Hughes, Hurdle, Cross and Jordan, all of whom, with one excep-tion, have joined the "silent majority."

# The Sole Survivor.

At the conclusion of this review of the history of the lodge, he addressed P. G. William Knowles, sole survivor of the original charter members, bestowing upon him a veteran's jewel. Mr. Knowles, who will be eighty years old January 11, 1898, re-sponded feelingly. Grand Representative Allan spoke of the

progressive lodge of Odd Fellows' as being "a nursery of good citizenship, promoting patriotism, the untiring foe of vice and selfishness, and offering an opportu-nity to a man to be of service to his fel-lows in a broad field of usefulness." In closing his words of congratulation, he

Again I congratulate Friendship Lodge in placing the goal of success still higher on the ladder leading to perfection and glory, and as the event of this afternoon marks a new era in her history, may her future be even more bright, happy and prosperous than it has been in the past grand and glorious as her past history

Grand Representative Stier, in an eloquent address, reviewed "Altar building, from those built by Adam, Noah, Abraham Jacob, David and Solomon, upon which were offered sacrifices to God, down to hose erected for sacrifice for the benefit of man.

sion was the presentation of a pair of hand-some gavels to the lodge by P. G. M. Gaw-ler, on behalf of Mrs. Pettengill, who is very ill, and therefore unable to be presen

priate music, rendered by a choir of the Grand Lodge. Under the direction of a committee, consisting of V. G. W. Taylor, chairman, and N. G. James McCabe, Past Grands Fiester, Meany and Greer, the hall was beautifully draped with American flags and decorated with golden rod. The dedi-cation of this beautiful hall places Friendship Lodge, No. 12, more prominently than before among the lodges of the District.

# PRAYING FOR RELEASE.

## Three Wives Who Find Marital Yok Julia A. Henderson today applied for di-

vorce from John H. Henderson. They were married here December 17, 1891, and she charges that he deserted her March 13, Mamie J. Street petitioned for divorce

from John E. Street, to whom she was married here October 10, 1896. She charges im with cruelty. Ella V. Smith also asked for divorce from Wm. E. Smith. They were married at Philadelphia May 24, 1882, and he is

#### Did Not Exalt Himself. The Corean minister here has made the following statement in regard to a recent eport from Corea: "It has been said that the King of Corea has proclaimed himself emperor. It has been learned, however, from official sources that such is not the case. The people of Corea, out of their great respect and loyalty for their sover-eign, proposed this title to his majesty. Whether the king will accept it or not is not known."

Karlsen to Be Surrendered. The Secretary of State Has issued his varrant for the surrender to the British authorities of Karl A. Karlsen, who was committed for extradition in Pensacola. Karlsen was a sailor on the British ship Favonius, and is charged with setting fire to the ship and destroying lier, in order to work returning on her to Europe.

The peretary of the Navy has ordered the battleship Maine docked at the government dry dock, at Port Royal, S. C. This is the first time the Port Royal dock has been used since the Indiana was docked there about two years ago.

# OVER A THOUSAND RELICS SECURED

Hidden Mysteries of Ancient Cities of the Zunis.

THE MOKI SNAKE DANCE

Prof. J. W. Fewkes of the bureau of ethnology, and Prof. C. W. Hough of the National Museum, have returned to Washington from a highly interesting archaeological exploration among the ruins of Arizona and New Mexico. Professor Fewkes led the party, and the result of the expedition was extremely gratifying, as more than a thousand relics, in the shape of ancient pottery and other specimens, were brought back by the two and will be used to enrich the collections in the National

Most of the explorations were among the ruins of the ancient cities of the Zuni tribe of Indians, one of their expeditions leading them into a mysterious cave in the Graham mountains, never before visited by scientists. This was discovered to be a sacrificial cave of the ancient peoples who inhabited that country, many evidences of this having been discovered there, and the relies unearthed were brought to the Na-tional Museum.

The justly celebrated snake dance of the Moki Indians was witnessed by the two scientists, and a record made of it. In the opinion of Prof. Hough this is the most weird and most extraordinary religious rite practiced by any nation of the world at any nation.

any period.

Prof. Hough had the experience, while on a botanical expedition, of gothg twenty-four hours without water. The party started out from headquarters in Solomonville, Graham county, Arizona, intending to find a surfug in a caron but were disappointed. a spring ir a canon, but were disappointed in this. They rode their horses among the mesquite bushes, until tongues of horses and men were alike parched with thirst. After twelve hours in such a country they were forced to retrace their steps and ride another soul-racking journey of twelve hours back to their starting point.

#### Upper Gila Valley. Professor Hough said to The Star re-

porters "Our first exploration was in the Upper

Gila valley, north of Navajoe Springs. There we explored an ancient ruin, with high walls around it. It was an ancient city of the Zunis, having about a thousand inhabitants, in which we found no trace whatever of a white man. We discovered

a number of pieces of pottery, stone implements and skulls. It was what is known as a pueblo of the Zuni people.

"One curious thing about the city was it was shaped like a butterfly. There was a high stone wall around it, evidently for profession and was probably "On yords." pretection, and was probably 300 yards across. It lay in the slope of two hills, which a stream ran. There was a large spring in the middle. It was known in the Zuni language as Kin Tiel, meaning 'broad house.' The walls were probably six hundred or seven hundred yards in circumference. One peculiar thing about it was that the walls had only two openings, through which men could crawl. There were arches also in the walls, through which the stream had evidently flowed and which were used in case of high water. We found a slab of stone near one of these openings with a circular hole, just large enough for a man to crawl through, and the edges of the hole were wern smooth, as if it had been used for this purpose. It had evidently fitted in one of the openings in the wall. The latter were about two and a half feet thick. The

#### foundations were of heavy stone No Metal Objects.

"We found stone arches, arrow heads and round balls of stone, probably used as slungshots are, but unearthed no metal objects whatever. The lines of houses could be plainly defined along the slope. We dug down into these lines, by which we made many of our discoveries. We found an ancient shrine south of the ancient city. It was a low circular wall, about a yard in diameter. In the cavity formed by this wall was a heap of pecu-liar stones of odd shape, worked out into liar stones of odd shape, worked out into spherical forms. On top of these stones har stones of oud snape, worked out into spherical forms. On top of these stones were carved fetiches, consisting of two oddly shaped birds and a mammal, cut out, of red sandstone. The largest was less than a foot long. They were evi-

# dently the gods of the shrines.

The White Mountains. "Our second exploration was in the White mountains in Arizona, south of Holbrook, near the Mormon town of Snowflake. On a bluff above a dry stream we discovered the ruins of another ancient town, the vestiges of which have been almost obliterated. By digging down, however, we made our investigations in the houses. On the outskirts of the town we found pits dug down into the gravel, which had evidently been formed for reservoir purposes by the na-tives. In the bed of the stream we ran across rocks, on which were hammered different symbols, such as corn, figures of persons, tracks of animals, etc. One of the stones was hollowed out in the form of a mortar, the most perfect we ever saw.
"We explored a number of rooms and brought out many relics of value. Among the rooms we uncovered was one having a floor of sandstone slabs; the walls were of adobe; one of the slabs which formed the floor was about six feet in length. At one erd of the room was a raised bench of sandstone, in front of which was a fire-

# Moki Babitations.

"This called to mind the manner of living of the Moki Indians of Arizona at the present time. The slabs were found drilled with holes accurately, the holes being about an inch in diameter. Among the Mokis the holes in the stones are symbolic of the underworld Fireplaces were usually in the corner, the infants being buried, it was

found, under the hearth. "Along the shore of the stream, on the bluff above which the village rested, we took out anumber of pieces of perfect pot-tery. One of these was an elegantly form-ed vase of Grecian design, with handles. It was of a brilliant red color, with black vitreous glaze. On it were some designs of-birds. We also found there a small bell, something like a sleigh bell, formed of cop-per. This was probably obtained from some per. This was probably obtained from some of the residents of Mexico; in exchange for trade. Another object was a gourd rattle, painted red and green. These objects were almost untouched by the hand of time in the many centuries in which they had rest-

#### Indian Snake Dance "After leaving this ruined city we made

an excursion, the latter part of August, to the town of Walpi to see the Moki Indans go through their snake dance cerem Walpi is in northeast Arizons. There were about sixty participants in this, and a large number of white persons had assembled there to watch them. The Indians had collected over a hundred snakes of different kinds which they used in their performance, rattlesnakes among the number. It was one of the most remarkable ceremonies I have ever witnessed. I do not think it is equaled or has ever been

es, the lines of which are followed to the present time for similar purposes.

#### Sacrificial Cave.

"The sacrificial cave in the Graham mountains, which we visited, was of remarkable character. It was discovered long ago by a man in search of buried treasures, of which there is a story told in that neighborhood. It is extremely hard to discover the entrance, as it is very small, only large enough for a man to crawl through, and is hidden in the rocks, malachi or lava. It had never been before explored by archaeologists. The cave goes down about 200 feet with occasional stepoffs. Sometimes the chambers are twenty. offs. Sometimes the chambers are twenty feet high, and in other places it is neces-sary to creep along in order to pass through. In the cave we found a rock balanced in such a way, although it weighed tons, that it could be moved by the

ed tons, that it could be moved by the pressure of the hands.

"In the ledges and fishures of the rocks, bounding the cave, we found offerings to the gods which were placed there centuries ago by the people who used the cave for sacrificial purposes. These offerings consisted of painted sticks, bows and arrows, baskets and other objects, generally in an excellent state of preservation, as the cave is dry inside.

#### Smoke on the Rock.

"The place had evidently been used often, as we discovered traces of smoke on the rock from the torches used in the ceremonies, and the stones were smoothed down by repeated entrance into the cave. There are a number of other caves of a sacrificial character in that neighborhood.

"In the region we found a number of carvings of figures in greenish stone. In the Gila valley, so common are the objects or archaeological interest, a man has a well walled up with mortars, used by the ancient people who inhabited that section, picked up on his farm."

The scientists left Washington June 17

and returned only recently. The investi-gation of the ruined cities was in the na-ture of a reconnoissance, as the explorers will probably go there again next spring. Prof. Hough made a special study of herbs used for medicine and in the arts by the Moki Indians. A number of botanical, en-tomological and geological specimens were also collected for the museum. The two are enthusiastic about their summer's out-

### AMONG THE HIGH SCHOOLS. Current Literature Club Society of

Fools-Personal Points. Miss Siebert's many friends at the Cenral are glad to welcome her back as a teacher. Miss Siebert has been traveling the past year in Great Britain, France, Switzerland and Germany. This year she will resume her old position as teacher of German in place of Miss Hayes, who has

gone abroad.

Miss Della Mussey has also deserted the ranks of the Central and during the ensuing year will take charge of drawing in one of the new high schools of New York. In her place comes Miss Barnes of the class of '92. Two new teachers at the Central are Miss Simons, English, and Miss Douler, history. The former has for some the latter comes from Radcliffe College.

The Central Current Literature Club has been organized. The purpose of the society is to study all current literature, for mu-

ship is limited to twenty-five. The meet ings are held every Tuesday evening, unde the supervision of Misses Orr and Howelk of the faculty. The officers are: President Miss Evans; vice president, Mr. Everman secretary, Miss Davis, and treasurer, Mr Wild.

The Society of "Fools and Cynics Artistically Inclined," for the "furtherance of art, good fellowship and foolishness" and the issuing at semi-occasional periods of "the fools: their boeks," has been reorganized for the year, with Messrs, Everman, Backle, Hetter, Weithe Bernied.

Poole, Hatton, Weisle, Bogan, Renaud Gheen, Paige and Ballinger comprising th membership.
The Seville Mandolin Quartet has been organized in connection with Central, Law rence Eberbach, John Alden and T. Ever-

man, mandolirs, and George Sleighbaugh At a meeting of the Athletic Association of the-Central High School, held last Wed nesday, a constitution presented by Messrs Ballinger, Stuart and Curties was adopted

and the meeting was adjourned until next Tuesday.

A luncheon will be given at the Busines in the near future for the benefit of th

library.

Miss Holmes, teacher of German in the Eastern High School, who has been absent on account of illness, has returned. The Eastern school is to have a new paper this year. Arrangements for its pul lication will be made early next week when the editors and their assistants

# CAPT. JACK'S RIFLE.

Wengon With Which Canby Was Killed Now at National Museum. One of the most interesting relies which has been presented to the National Museum for a long time has just been received there. It is the rifle which Capt. Jack, the notorious Modoc Indian, used in

his fight in the lava beds of southern Cali-

fornia, and is thought to be the identical

weapon with which Gen. Canby was nur-

dered while holding a parley with the chief under a flag of truce. The rifle was cached in the lava beds during the Modoc war, or just before the capture of Capt. Jack. It was brought out by Modoc Joe in the fall of 1896, and pre-sented to Charles Pitt, the Indian inter-

preter of Warm Springs, Oregon. By him it was given to M. C. Davis, special examiner of the pension bureau, and sent by him here from Warm Springs, Oregon.

The weapon is still in a fair state of preservation, and is of rather unusual form. It has two borrels so example that form. It has two barrels so arranged that they can revolve, one being under the other when ready to fire, one stock with trigger and hammer doing for the two. The clamp apparatus has been broken, so that the barrels revolve now, and could not be fired, on this account. The ball are used to fit the barrels is of about help an used to fit the barrels is of about half an ounce. The barrels are heavily rified, and the weapon was evidently capable of doing great execution. The barrels are unusually long, and the whole must weigh sixteen or eighteen pounds.

In the stock, now minus paint, as if printed often by the long fingers of the

gripped often by the iron fingers of the coffee-colored desperado, is a cavity, over which is a brass lid. In the box thus which is a brass lid. In the box thus formed were kept the "patches" and grease, the former to make the bullets fit closely in the barrel and the grease to put on them, so they could slide easily down the cavity. The rifle is a little rusty, but not nearly as much so as might be expected from its long exposure.

Engraved on one of the barrels is the name of the maker, John Shuler of Liverpcol, Pa. The weapon is regarded as an object of great-curiosity. It has not yet been placed on exhibition.

In his estimates for the naval service for the fiscal year 1899, Secretary Long includes \$76,347 for the maintenance of the navy yard in this city, \$50,000 for the purchase and erection of a cartridge making factory at the Washington yard and \$36,000 for the purchase and erection of new ma-chinery for the gun plant there.

# SAFE IN CUYAHOGA

Hanna Can Surely Count on Carrying His Own County.

### TWELVE LEGISLATORS ELECTED THERE

Some Distrust of McKisson Faction--Troubles of the Democrats.

NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN

pecial Correspondence of The Evening Star

CLEVELAND, Ohio, October 10, 1897. A political cempaign is going on in Senator Mark Hanna's home. That is more apparent here than in some other parts of the state. It is equelly apparent that national issues as involved in the election of

a United States senator are paramount. Gov. Bushnell has been in Cleveland, and may be here again. His presence serves as a reminder that a governor of the state is to be chosen. The presence of Mr. Chapman, the democratic candidate, would have about the same effect on his party. This simply means that such interest as the people are taking in the campaign is directed more to the senatorship than to the governorship. They choose a governor every

ernorship. They choose a governor every two years, while the senator, whose election hinges on the political complexion of the legislature which will be selected in November, has a six years' term.

It is known that what happens in Cuyahoga county, which is substantially the city of Cleveland, may determine the status of the legislature, and therefore the choice of Senator Hanna's successor. The members of the legislature are not chosen by separate districts. They are voted for on the general ticket by the whole county. Cuyahoga county's legislative representation is three senators and nine representa-Cuyahoga county's legislative representation is three senators and nine representatives. A safe party majority is therefore
usually sufficient to elect the entire ticket.
Cuyahoga is safely republican, as political'
calculations go, by from 4,000 upward. If
the off-year reaction is not too great, while
the margin may be shaded, it ought to be
wide enough to insure twelve members of
the legislature whose votes will be recorded
for the re-election of Senator Hanna. Few
politicians of unbiased judgment pretend
to think that the full democratic legislative
ticket can be successful. The question is
merely whether the conditions are such as
to result in the election of a divided delegation.

### Factional Differences Unreconciled.

Nobody undertakes to say that the republican factions in Cuyahoga county are reconciled. The campaign is in reality one of sheathed daggers. Senator Hanna's followsheathed daggers. Senator Hanna's following is loyal, hearty and enthusiastic. Mayor
McKisson's followers are for the ticket on
party grounds. They declare the vote in
their strongholds will show their fidelity to
principle, in spite of the "insuits" which
they have suffered at the hands of the
Hannaites. The gist of that is that in the
struggle for supremacy Hanna, with the
backing of the national administration,
took control of the party machinery, picked took control of the party machinery, picked out his own delegates for the state conven-tion, and named the legislative ticket. A further grievance is the alleged attempt of the Hanna following to deteat the re-circular of McKisson as mayor last spring, and the putting forward of men who opposed him. A certain proportion of republicans did bolt the head of the municipal ticket, and some of them are now working for Senator Hanna's re-election. How far the controlled their action senator might have controlled their action may be a matter of doubt. He is not now shutting the door in the face of any one who wants to vote the state and legislative ticket.

management of the campaign is with the Hanna faction. Their leaders con't like to be told it, but some grave mistakes have been made. These have been found out, and the promise is given that they will be remedied. In filling a vacancy on the legislative ticket a man named Roberts was selected by the committee. He was objectionable to the McKissonites, and it is said he will be cut in the voting. However, he is said to have some elements of personal strength which will offset any disaffection. Three of the candidates for the legislature are partisans of Mayor McKisson. The prediction is made that they will receive the héaviest vote on the ticket. The mayor's friends will exert themselves have been made. These have bewill receive the heaviest vote on the ticket. The mayor's friends will exert themselves and the Hanna following will give support, because their votes are necessarily pledged for the senator's re-election. The Australian ballot does not give encouragement to scratching the candidates for the legislature. Nevertheless, the republican managers seem to favor a species of plumping by which individuals will be voted for and part of the ticket not voted on a species. and part of the ticket not voted on at all and part of the ticket not voted on at all. Next to directly supporting democratic candidates, this would be the surest means to elect a divided delegation. It is receiving the careful and almost prayerful attention of Senator Hanna's friends. They are finding the weak spots, closing the gaps in the organization and putting the machinery of party discipline in motion to insure a straight vote.

Local affairs are kept in the background, yet there are some pitfalls which the yet there are some pitfalls which the Hanna folks think have been dug for them. The senator is heavily interested in street railways. An agitation is under way

# questionably a popular one. If he were so irclined he might cause embarrassment. Profession is made that no such purpose exists, but in telling the situation it has to be stated that there is mutual distrust

Hanna's Labor Record.

Senator Hanna's labor record has been

made an issue in the campaign. This is as

for bringing these companies to better terms with the municipality and the pub-

terms with the municipality and the pub-lic than are usually accorded by corpor-ations. Mayor McKisson is said to be emulous of the record made by Mayor Pingree of Detroit. His position is un-

much due to the senator's own stand as to the efforts of the opposition. Mr. Hanna has been telling the workingmen he wanted them to judge for themselves whether
he is a labor crusher. He makes a good
speech on that point. Grand Master Sovèreign of the Knights of Labor and some
of the other professional labor leaders
have been imported into the campaign to
talk against Hanna. It is all burnt powder. Hanna insists that he kept silent a
year ago because he was not a condidate year ago because he was not a candidate and was managing Maj. McKinley's 'campaign. Now he wants it fought out and settled. The drawback is that the fabor-ing men themselves do not look upon it as a live issue. They do not respond readily to the appeals made to their prejudices

and passions. The excited feeling of a year ago does not now exist.

The republicans complain of sparsely attended meetings. All their energies are taken up in getting out a passable number of people to the reliles. They feel somewhat dismal over this seeming indifference to the great questions of the day. My own observations do not support their view. I have been at several meetings which were fairly attended and full of party spirit. They were not the monster demonstrations that had been advertised, yet they were all that could be looked for in an off year. The local managers have the memory of the presidential year fresh with them and do not make proper allowance for the lessening of the strain which always follows. Moreover, the revival of business adds to the indisposition to pay attention to politics. The universal testimony is that business is sidefracking politics. On their own theory that good times mean republican votes this can hardly be interpreted as an unfavorable sign.

Senator Hanna is likely to receive dis-

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